

BULGARS PRESS ON THROUGH RUMANIA

Reoccupy Territory They Lost as Result of Second Balkan War.

DOBRIE IS CAPTURED

Vienna Admits Advance in Hungary Is Unchecked—Invaders Take Orsova.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Rumania, whose first taste of war was a series of easy victories in Transylvania, is battling now against invading troops on her own soil. The Bulgarians and Germans have crossed all along the frontier of the Dobruja, that part of Rumania which forms a narrow neck between Bulgaria and Russia, extending westward to the Danube from the Rumanian coast line on the Black Sea.

German and Austrian reports assert that the invaders have captured part of the bridgehead at Tuturkani (Tuturkani), a town on the Danube about fifty miles from Bucharest and the terminus of a branch railroad to the capital. The capture of Dobrie by the Bulgarians alone is reported. Dobrie is a town of considerable importance which Bulgaria lost to Rumania as a result of the second Balkan war, whereby Rumania gained a little territory in the Dobruja and lightened her coast line at the expense of Bulgaria.

For this reason the invasion of Rumania and recapture of that territory are creating intense enthusiasm in Sofia, where it is reported the houses are decorated and parades are moving in the streets.

Vienna admits tonight that the Rumanian advance in Transylvania is unchecked, conceding the capture of Orsova and Herkulesdorf, according to official reports received from the Austrian capital by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

It is an important town on the Danube, a short distance north of the main cities, where the Danube splits Hungary and becomes the boundary between Rumania and Serbia. Herkulesdorf is eleven miles north of Orsova.

The Bulgarians came into contact with Russian troops yesterday for the first time. Opposing cavalry detachments met. Petrograd does not state the result of the clash, but says Bulgarian outposts were killed by the Russians.

The Bulgarian official version is that hundreds of dead and a number of wounded were left on the field. Occupation of two villages and the capture of 163 men and two officers are reported. This statement was issued Sunday.

Constantinople's only report of importance, was that German naval aeroplanes, bombs were dropped from the air and tanks at Ploesti, according to Berlin.

From Reuter's correspondent at Bern comes the report that when the Hungarian House of Magnates met at Budapest Saturday Premier Tisa was called upon to explain why the Rumanian border was depleted of troops at the time of the outbreak of hostilities there. His reply was that the troops had to be taken elsewhere to stem the Russian advance.

The correspondent says the depression in the House was remarkable. All the members were attired in deep mourning. The scarlet or purple breeches of the aristocratic dignitaries gave the gathering its only touches of color. The Hungarian schools will not open until November 1.

Concern for Tenth Diplomats.
COPENHAGEN (via Berlin and London), Sept. 5.—There is much concern here over the fate of the Austrian, German, Bulgarian and Turkish representatives at Bucharest, also of the German agents who were in Rumania buying grain when the war broke out. Until this matter is cleared up the Rumanian Ministers here and their staffs will be held. The Bulgarian authorities at Sofia have adopted the same policy.

NEW SUBMARINE NOTE.
Lansing Sends Memorandum to London to Apprise Germany.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Another move aimed to apprise Germany and to show independence of the United States viewpoint has been taken by the Administration. It is outlined in a memorandum which Secretary Lansing has sent to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador. The statement holds to the principle that a submarine is not necessarily a war vessel and that the character of each submarine must be determined on its merits.

It was pointed out that Norway, Sweden and Spain had closed their harbors to merchant submarines on the ground that they were indistinguishable from war craft. Great Britain takes the view that it is impossible for warships to distinguish between armed and merchant submarines on the high seas and that the United States could hardly expect merchant submarines to enjoy the privileges of peaceful merchantmen.

To the contention of the Allied memorandum the American reply points out that it is equally difficult to distinguish between sailing merchant vessels and submarines which may have masked antennas. The submarine must be given every protection which is accorded to a peaceful commerce carrier, according to the American view.

FRANCE'S WAR BILL GROWS.
\$1,000,000,000 to Be Asked for Last Quarter of 1916.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Alexandre S. Ribot, Minister of Finance, will ask the Chamber of Deputies for appropriations for the last quarter of 1916 amounting to 1,000,000,000 francs (\$1,000,000,000). The total appropriations for the last quarter of 1916 amount to 1,000,000,000 francs (\$1,000,000,000).

To Aid Soldiers at Border.
The National headquarters of the army have dispatched the Young Men's Reserve and Kindred Associations announced last night that it had opened a building at Douglas, Ariz., for the benefit of the soldiers there. At El Paso and at San Antonio headquarters have been opened. All soldiers are admitted to the respective headquarters. Assistance has been given that funds to assist the work be sent to S. S. Rosenbaum, chairman, at 61 Broadway.

Over Montreal in Collision.
A French liner was in collision with another vessel in the lower bay of the harbor of Montreal, Sept. 5. The French liner was towed to an anchorage on the river, off the lower bay. The other vessel was damaged.

THE PRINCE OF WALES GUIDES THE KING AT THE FRONT.

DURING his recent visit to the Somme front King George was shown about by the youthful Prince of Wales, now very much the soldier, wherever he was. His steel trench helmet with a hole through it lies on the grave. The Prince of Wales, with a cigarette in his mouth, stands at the left. The photographs were taken by the official photographer and were brought to this country by the American Press Association.

visiting one of the thousands of soldiers' graves, marked by crude wooden crosses. This happened to be that of Private Pennington, whoever he was. His steel trench helmet with a hole through it lies on the grave. The Prince of Wales, with a cigarette in his mouth, stands at the left. The photographs were taken by the official photographer and were brought to this country by the American Press Association.



HANDFORD HEADS I. O. O. F. representing 20,000 members of subordinate lodges from all parts of the country were present.

Other Officers Elected at the Convention in Newark.
NEWARK, Sept. 5.—Deputy Grand Master Joseph H. Handford of Massachusetts was unanimously elected grand master of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of New Jersey today. He succeeded George H. Nappin.

Speeders Pay \$13.567 Fines.
NEWARK, Sept. 5.—The court handled 1,219 cases in Traffic Court in August. Sixty-one persons were sent to prison in default of payment, fifty-five were imprisoned for non-payment and nineteen were locked up without alternative of fine.

THIS IS LAFAYETTE DAY.
Flags displayed throughout the city mean that this is Lafayette day. Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand and the French Consul-General, arriving from Boston at 3 P. M., will be escorted to City Hall by a committee headed by William D. Guthrie. There Alton B. Parker will preside over patriotic exercises. Dr. John H. Finley, Robert Bacon and Ambassador Jusserand will speak, the Lafayette Guards band will play the "Marseillaise" and "The Star Spangled Banner."

At 10 o'clock this morning wreaths will be placed on the statue of Lafayette in Union Square and the Washington statue in front of the Sub-Treasury, at Broad and Wall streets. Tonight 300 guests will attend a dinner of the Franco-American Society at the Waldorf. The Lafayette Fund is selling tri-color buttons at hotel news stands and elsewhere.

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MOVES OF ARMIES SEEN IN CAPITALS

Paris Reports Big Advances on Several Sectors of the Somme Front.

6,550 GERMANS TAKEN

Petrograd Announces Successes in Drive Along the Upper Sereth.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The night War Office statement says: On the Somme front, despite the bad weather, our troops continued to progress, and during the day obtained important advantages. North of the river, following a series of brilliant actions, in which our troops gave proof of irresistible spirit, we pushed our line into the district east of Forest. We reached the west outskirts of Anseru wood, took by storm hospital farm and Hainette wood, captured part of Marrieville wood and occupied to the northwest of Clery the extremity of a hill traversed by the road from Bouchevillers to Clery.

We also strengthened our positions north of the Somme, coming then with the southern bank and taking the village of Ommescourt, which is entirely in our hands.

The war material taken since September 3 in the north sector includes 22 guns, of which 24 are heavy guns, two heavy howitzers, two French guns, an important stock of 150 millimeter shells, one captive balloon and a large number of machine guns. We have not yet counted the prisoners captured on Tuesday.

South of the Somme the battle proceeded the whole day with extreme violence. The enemy multiplied his counter attacks, launched in waves, at a great number of points along our new front, notably southwest of Barleux and southeast and south of Belloy. Notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the enemy we maintained our lines and inflicted sanguinary losses on him.

Between Verdun and Chilly we carried a patient and numerous isolated positions held by the Germans.

East of Soyécourt an attack by our troops gave us a line of German trenches and enabled us to reach the outskirts northwest and south of Hémicourt farm.

The total number of prisoners taken since yesterday, south of the Somme, has reached 14,471, including fifty-five officers. In the same southern sector four heavy guns and 160 machine guns fell into our hands.

On the Somme front had weather which revealed all night hampered operations. Our troops are organizing themselves on the ground gained.

North of the river the Germans described a strong counter attack, debouching from Anderly Wood against our positions between Comblès and Forest. Caught under the fire of our artillery and machine guns the assaulting troops broke up and flowed back to their starting line, having suffered heavy losses. The enemy made no further attempt.

South of the Somme the Germans attempted an action at only a single point, at the front, to the east of Belloy-Saint-Etienne, where several attacks were repulsed by our fire. The enemy left about 100 more prisoners in our hands.

British Strengthen Positions.
LONDON, Sept. 5.—The official statement from General Headquarters issued tonight reads:

Today's fighting resulted in further strengthening of our positions in the Leuze Wood, of which we now hold the greater part. Sixty more prisoners were taken.

Despite the heavy enemy artillery fire and the indifferent weather conditions our troops are still pushing forward, and are in possession of all the ground between Falfemont farm and Leuze Wood and between Leuze Wood and the outskirts of Ghinchy.

During the day we bombarded the enemy's positions in the vicinity of Hohenlohe redoubt, opposite Ghinchy and south of Neuve Chapelle.

Yesterday, despite unfavorable weather, our aeroplanes carried out successful cooperation with our artillery.

The day British official statement says: During the night we increased our gains in the neighborhood of Guillemont. In spite of the enemy's stubborn resistance and an unceasing deluge of rain our troops pushed forward to 1,500 yards east of Guillemont village and have obtained a footing in Leuze Wood.

Further south, after severe fighting, the whole of the enemy's strong system of defense on a front of 2,000 yards in and around Falfemont has fallen into our hands.

Fighting since September 3 has thus resulted in the capture of the whole remaining enemy's second line of defense on the battlefield from Moquet farm to our point of junction with the French.

Prisoners continue to be brought in and the total up to last night since the morning of September 3 exceeds 1,000.

Berlin Admits Loss of Chilly.
BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The text of the War Office statement issued today is as follows:

Western theatre.—The great Somme battle continues. Our troops between Forest and the Somme are engaged in hot fighting.

ing enemy on a twenty kilometer wide front from Bouchevillers south to Chilly. The village of Chilly has been lost.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) new French attacks against our left wing east of Fleury and against the positions won by us on Sunday at Souville defile were repulsed.

Eastern front.—The situation is unchanged on the front of Prince Leopold.

On the front of Archduke Charles Francis there was stubborn fighting. German battalions again drove off repeated counter attacks made by the enemy south of Brzezany. In the last two days the allied troops (Teutonic) have brought in two officers and 250 men.

In the Carpathians small engagements developed at several places. Southwest of Zabl and in the region of Schipoch fighting is proceeding. Strong Russian forces were repulsed with heavy losses southwest of Fundul Moldov.

Russians Take 4,020 Prisoners.
PETROGRAD, Sept. 5.—The Russian War Office statement issued today says: In the direction of Vladimir-Volynski, in the region of the upper Sereth, we captured in battles from Thursday to Saturday 112 officers and 4,020 men. We took 6 cannons, 25 machine guns and 4 mine throwers.

In the wooded Carpathians our troops continue to advance. We have taken several more heights as the result of engagements.

On the Caucasian front attempted night attacks by the Turks on our position in the region west of Erzincan were repulsed by our fire and hand grenades on their position.

In the region west of Ognoff fierce battles are continuing. Hurriedly retreating the Turkish troops burned the mountain stores which they had established on their position.

Italians Seize Strong Positions.
ROME, Sept. 5.—The Italian official statement says: The usual artillery activity took place in the Trentino front. The enemy artillery fire was especially intense against our positions on Mount Cavarin, in the Sugana Valley, and on Mount Cauriol, in the Fiemme Valley.

At the head of the Rio Pelizon Valley, in the upper Boz, during the night of Saturday detachments of Italian troops upon Monner farm. The Australians found themselves "sifted" by machine guns from unknown quarters to east and left, even behind them. By the time the line of Monner farm was reached the battle was broken up into a number of separate encounters between small parties of Australians and small parties of Prussians.

Bomb Duels at Short Range.
There were bombing duels between one unit and another over a shell hole. Prussians shelled Australians and Australians shelled Prussians at short range from the cover of shell craters, but in spite of all this the Australians fighting the Australians pushed forward and their advanced parties went into Monner farm and 200 yards beyond it on the other side.

The enemy, however, had his usual dumps here, tunnelled deep and strongly protected with timber and cement. Into one of these dumps a party of Australians ready for a fight, and were surprised to find the place empty of human life. Suddenly there was a puff of foot and stick figures appeared in the entrance way. They were Germans, and one among them said "Surrender!" "Surrender be damned!" shouted the Australians, "surrender yourselves!"

ROUT PRUSSIAN GUARD.
Australians Win Ground From Crack German Regiment.

Several English regiments as well as the Australian corps attacked in the neighborhood of what until it was levelled by great guns was called the Mouquet farm. The Australians found themselves opposed against a reserve regiment of the First Prussian Guards. The fighting here is described as most stubborn and bloody beyond description.

The artillery preparation preceding the advance is described as a terrible whirlwind of shells of all calibres, a continuing succession of crashing and booming. The enemy was fully prepared, and the instant the British storm of artillery broke the German artillery began to put on intense barrage along the whole British line.

Bogged in Shell Craters.
Nevertheless the British got through the Prussian No Man's Land, where there was not a foot of level ground, all being seamed and pitted with shell holes. The

Schooner Donna T. Bricks Sinks.
PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 5.—The three masted schooner Donna T. Briggs, bound from Albany, N. Y., for Bangor with a cargo of coal and lumber today off Cape Elizabeth. The vessel was capsized by a heavy sea and sank today off Cape Elizabeth. The crew escaped. The Donna T. Briggs was built at Mystic, Conn. twenty years ago. Her gross tonnage was 204.

Verdi Dodged a Submarine.
PARIS, Sept. 5.—A submarine and a series of torpedoes were reported to have been sighted by the Italian liner Verdi, which did not yesterday at sea off the Mediterranean coast. The Verdi, which carried a full load of steam and oil, following a zigzag course, the ship's sonar outdistanced the submarine, which turned its attention to a cargo steamer.

Three hundred American volunteers and militia, returning from trips to Italy on horse ships commissioned by the Allies, were reported for the first time. They are said to have attempted to run the passenger's tracks and suit cases. When the ship's officers and crew interfered the volunteers started a fight, in which knives and other weapons were used freely. The Italian sailors, although smaller than the Americans, got the better of the mob.

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infantry advancing in the darkness of semi-darkness repeatedly fell into these, but they scrambled out again, though sometimes they were bogged in the shell holes up to their arms in water and mud.

The correspondent of the *Chronicle* with the British armies in the field telegraphs of Sunday's fighting:

On the left our attack was made on the German lines north and south of the Ancre. Our troops went over their parapets this morning almost before the first glimmers of dawn had lighted the sky. A number of them forced their way into and through the enemy's first and second lines, bayoneted those Germans who tried to resist them, clearing the ground of strong snipers and machine gunners, but afterward when the body of Prussians advanced to counter attack they drew back to get into line again with the men on their right south of the river.

Much more lucky and valuable was the advance made by the Australian troops upon Monner farm. The Australians found themselves "sifted" by machine guns from unknown quarters to east and left, even behind them. By the time the line of Monner farm was reached the battle was broken up into a number of separate encounters between small parties of Australians and small parties of Prussians.

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